

MT-ATP6 Protein, Chicken (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702382
Synonyms:	ATP synthase subunit a; F-ATPase protein 6
Species:	Others
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	P14092 (M1-I227)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	26.3 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> M N L S F F D Q F S S P C L L G I P L I L P S L L L P A L L L P S P G N R W I N N R L S T I Q L W F T H L I T K Q L M T P L N K A G H K W A L L L T S L I L M L L S I N L L G L L P Y T F T P T T Q L S M N M A L A L P L W L A T L L T G L R N Q P S A S L G H L L P E G T P T P L I P A L I M I E T T S L L I R P L A L G V R L T A N L T A G H L L I Q L I S T A T I A L L P M M P S I S A L T A L I L F L L T I L E V A V A M I Q A Y V F V L L L S L Y L Q E N I </pre>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>The MT-ATP6 protein is an integral component of the mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase, also known as Complex V, which facilitates the conversion of ADP to ATP in the presence of a proton gradient across the mitochondrial membrane. This gradient is established by the electron transport complexes of the respiratory chain. The F-type ATPases, to which MT-ATP6 belongs, are comprised of two primary structural domains: F(1), encompassing the extramembraneous catalytic core, and F(0), housing the membrane proton channel. These domains are interconnected by a central stalk and a peripheral</p>
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stalk. During the catalytic process, ATP synthesis in the F(1) catalytic domain is coordinated with proton translocation through a rotary mechanism involving the central stalk subunits. MT-ATP6, as a key component of the proton channel, likely plays a direct role in facilitating the translocation of protons across the membrane. The overall F-type ATPase complex includes two components: CF(1), the catalytic core, and CF(0), the membrane proton channel, with specific subunits contributing to their distinct functions.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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